The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SMITH—At Jessore, on the 21st May, the wife of A. Hume Smith, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FAREWELL—At Ootacamund, on the 21st May, the wife of Major Farewell, Staff Corps, of a son.

RABEL—At Perandooray, on the 17th May, the wife of Mr. B. G. Rabel, Permanent Way Inspector, Madras Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICKETTS—DEANE—At Bangalore, on the 19th May, G. W. Lancelot Ricketts, Mysore Commission, to Letitia Lydia, daughter of the Revd. B. O'M. Deane, Chaplain of Bellary.

DEATH.

VERNEDE—At Trevandrum, on the 9th May, Charles William Vernede, Esq., 2nd Judge of the Sudder Court, Travancore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BOND—At Peshawur, on the 20th May, the wife of Lieutenant E. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

GARSTIN—At Almorah, on the 22nd instant, William Edward, the only son of Lieutenant C. J. Garstin, 4th Goorkhas.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain Seward, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 555 Tons Register, Captain Teasdale. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Nine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 31st May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June .....MAHARAJ..... ,, at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, ...JOHNSTON CASTLE.... ,, 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st May.....MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th ,, MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching (weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamship COMORIN, 550 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,632 Tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 6th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P. M. on the 6th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the alleviateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 ; *second-class* £10 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together ; *first-class* £12 7.3 per head ; *second-class* £8-5 per head.—Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s., *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of London*, Captain Ferguson, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Barque *Yarra*, Captain Teasdel, from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, at the Custom Warehouses ; and the detention of the Ship will be charged to the Consignees.

J. S. TEASDEL,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. Commander of the Barque *Yarra*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Tartar*, Captain Smith, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 25 Cases ACID marked {A. M. & Co. 1/25 B.} shipped by Messrs. Jessop & Co. per ship *Tartar*, Captain J. Smith, from London, and consigned to order, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery of the same *to-day*, otherwise they will be landed immediately at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not hold himself responsible for the condition of the packages after they have once left the ship.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents ship *Tartar*.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the consigned, on the Town Bunder ; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Hannibal*.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain Affleck will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS &Co., Consignees.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOK-KEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE RAMPART REMOVAL COMMITTEE A COMPETENT NATIVE LAND SURVEYOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rupees 80 to 100 per mensem, according to ability. None but those well up in their work need apply.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (5) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

MR. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE is authorised to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W Wheatley & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day removed from No. 1 Meadow Street, to the premises immediately opposite.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers.

IT is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, that the Fort Police Office will be removed to the New Ground in Her Majesty's Dockyard, and that the New Office will be opened, for the transaction of business, on the 1st June next.

N. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay Police Office, 30th May 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notice of Assignment must be *personally delivered* to the Agents *in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.

By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on on before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બંબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—Third call of Rs. 300 per share.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. Alex. C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનચ આપ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

પ્રિન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની લિમીટેડ

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on SATURDAY the 4th proximo at 2 P. M., when the Directors will lay before them their Report of the transactions of the Company for the past year, and other matters that may call for attention.

A. WAKE, for EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇયાત ઇંડીઆ પરેચ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીયા પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પરેચ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બંબે પરેસ કપનો લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—A Meeting of the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Settlement of the above Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on MONDAY, 6th June, at 4 P. M., to receive the final Report of the Promoters.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of two Directors in room of

Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.,
Kessowjee Naique, Esq., and
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.,

who have resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Bombay, 20th May 1866. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchand Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Purdhumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sassoon, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

Resolutions.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.,

Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy, }
Kessowjee Naique, Esq., } Directors.
Cassumbhoy Durrumsey, Esq., }

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

18th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, given larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat ; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks ; Narrow Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
1 Complete Chaff Cutter, Steel Fixed Blades.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-setting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c. ; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—MESSRS. GORDON, STEUART & Co. having been appointed by the Home Board the Successors of Messrs. Brandon & Co., as the Agents and Secretaries of the above Society, it is requested that in future all communications connected with the business of the office be addressed to them and all Premia paid to them.

(Signed) Claud H. Brown. }
" J. N. Bullen. }
" C. S. Rogg. } Directors.
" Cecil Stephenson. }
" A. Walker. }

Calcutta, 16th April 1864.

With reference to the above Notice, we beg to intimate, that we are prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, Premia falling due, and to transact all business connected with this Society.

GORDON, STEUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries Universal Life Assurance Society.
Calcutta, 16th April 1864, 6, Church Lane.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857, *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
4 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
1 ,,	,,	2s. 0d.	,,
On Demand	,,	1s. 11½	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Mandvi Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, on the Napean Road, from the 10th June, the House now in occupation of N. Eutichidi, Esq. Apply to
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively ; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculiah.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ..... 11 8 ,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ..... 16 0 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints ..... 9 0 ,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ..... 12 8 ,, ,,
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Preverand DéSeneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale :—

Rifles and Guns.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.

Cognacs.—Otard, Dupuy's & Co.'s and Martell & Co.'s 1857.

Sherries.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.

Gin.—Booth's Old Tom.

Sparkling Moselle and Hock.—Mumm's extra superior.

Champagnes.—Forestier's 1st quality, pints and quarts.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

W. B. Huggins and Co's. very superior Sherry in 1 dozen and 2 dozen cases ; marked (1) at Rs. 23 per dozen, and (2) at Rs. 28 per dozen.

Whiskey at Rs. 12 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Royal Champagne at Rs. 36 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Devonshire Champagne as Cider Coy's Cider (Vintage 1858) in 1 dozen and 3 dozen cases Quarts at Rs. 11 per dozen, and 5 dozen cases Pints at Rs. 7 per dozen.

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac 1851 at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Personnean Gilbert Vincent and Co.'s Champagne Cognac (United Growers of the Vineyard of France) at Rs. 14 per dozen.

L. O. Sicard and Co.'s Vien Cognac at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Champagne 1858 Vins at Rs. 24 per dozen.

STEVENS BROS. & Co.
P. A. W. CAMPBELL.

Also,

FOR SALE.—2 nice Bandy Carts just landed ex *City of Manchester*. Apply to BAZONJEE PALLONJEE at Messrs. Stevens Brothers & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	Rs.	Per doz. 40 0
Do. ,, a Crown	.....	,,	30 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	.....	,,	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	.....	,,	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	,,	36 0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	.....	,,	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	.....	,,	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	.....	,,	23 0
Do. Yellow Seal	.....	,,	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	.....	,,	29 0
Do. Green Seal	.....	,,	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	.....	,,	29 0
Do. Red Seal	.....	,,	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	.....	,,	33 0
Claret Light Capsule,	.....	,,	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	.....	,,	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	.....	,,	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	.....	,,	32 0
Port, Black Seal	.....	,,	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	.....	,,	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	.....	,,	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	.....	,,	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	.....	,,	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Manekjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned. BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz. Rs. 42
Do. in pints ..... ,, ,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at		Rs.	16
Old do. do.	.....	,,	18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	.....	,,	15
Do. white do.	.....	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	.....	,,	38
Green Seal, quarts	.....	,,	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	.....	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	.....	,,	17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	.....	,,	12
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.		,,	9
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		,,	32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	.....	,,	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	.....	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm,			
per box	.....	,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *Sailor Prince*, Captain CAWSEY, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain CAWSEY, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

SOUZA, PINTO & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sailor Prince*.

Bombay, 1st June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO ex Steamers of this Company, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, lying on the Carnac and Arthur Bunder, failing which the Company hereby give notice they will not be responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co,
Managers.

Bombay, 1st June 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the allotment letter No 752, of Five Shares in the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, to Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, has been misdelivered, and that a person representing himself to be (but not in fact being) the said Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, has paid the deposit and on production of the original allotment letter has signed the Memo. and Articles of Association of the Bank. The letter of allotment No. 752, not having reached the real allottee, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing the Shares represented by such letter, should any one do so, it will at his own risk, as the Bank do not recognise the right of the person who has signed the Memo. and Articles in the name of Nusserwanjee Kaikhusroo, Dustoor, or any person claiming through him to any Shares.

By order of the Board,
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION Co., (LIMITED).—INCREASE OF CAPITAL.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 27th day of May 1864, at 4 P. M., to consider a proposition to increase the Capital of the Company.

The following Special Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Capital of the Company be increased from thirteen lacs of Rupees (13,00,000) to twenty-six lacs of Rupees (26,00,000) by the issue of (520) five hundred and twenty new Shares of two thousand five hundred Rupees (2,500) each, to be allotted as the Directors may deem best.

FULCHER, COOPER, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 19th May 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.—The Rampart Removal Committee propose, with the concurrence of Government, to sell by Public Auction, on or about the 1st of August next, a few lots of ground, on the site of the old Rampart.

The lots will be sold on Building Leases of 99 years, and will have frontages varying from 28 to 60 feet, and a depth of from 120 to 140 feet. The frontage will be eastward facing the old town.

There will probably be 5 such lots, forming one block, in Hornby Row, in the neighbourhood of the old Bazar Gate.

5 Lots in Rampart Row 149 feet deep.
5 Lots in Rope Walk Row 149 feet deep.

Further particulars will be published in future Advertisements, but in the mean time any information the Rampart Removal Committee can furnish with reference to the conditions which it is proposed to insert in the leases, may be obtained on personal application to the undersigned at his office near the Cooperage until the 10th instant.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 1st June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,000.
Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russel, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Cole, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq., (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of this Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bombay Agency of the Asiatic Banking Corporation will be opened for the transaction of General Banking business on TUESDAY the 7th June next.

By order of the Directors,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS to be submitted to the Shareholders at the Second Ordinary Meeting of the Company.

REPORT.

Your Directors, in meeting the Shareholders for the second time, have pleasure in presenting a Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st of March last, duly audited, with a Report of the progress effected during the year.

It was announced in the last Report that the Legislative enactment empowering the Company to carry out its operations and conferring valuable privileges had been read a second time. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India on the 21st of April, 1863, was published by the Governor of Bombay on the 12th of May, 1863, and thus became law.

The contracts for about fifty miles of mains and pipes, and the providing of the gas-holders and apparatus, have been rapidly carried out, and all the important plant and machinery shipped to, and delivered in Bombay.

Several months of delay in the acquisition and appropriation of the site of the manufacturing works had been occasioned by the intervention of the Bombay Government, whose Collector laid claim to the site of an obliterated road alleged to have crossed the ground on which the intended buildings. This difficulty, which at one time assumed a formidable aspect, has however been in the end satisfactorily arranged.

The Contract Deed for the erection of the works, which was not completed at the last meeting, was subsequently executed and security for its performance given. Under its provisions, the works are to be completed, and handed over to the Company on the 31st of December next.

Your Directors have pleasure in informing the Shareholders that they continue to receive decided assurances that the consumption of gas in Bombay will be very great so soon as the Company are ready to supply it. The confidence of your Directors in the commercial success of the enterprize is therefore undiminished.

By advices received on the 21st of the present month, it appears that the main gas-holders are now nearly ready for the reception of the roofs, and that in a month from the present time No. 1 Tank will be prepared for the erection of one of the gas-holders. The large main leading from the works at Chinchpogly to the Native Town has also been laid down, and the general canalization of the City is being rapidly proceeded with.

Under the powers of the Articles of Association the Board have elected Major WILLIAM FLETCHER GORDON to be a Director of the Company.

The following Directors retire from office, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1862, viz.,—DANIEL THOMAS EVANS, Esq., Major WILLIAM SWAINSON STUART, and Major WILLIAM FLETCHER GORDON, and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

DANIEL THOMAS EVANS, Chairman.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE CONVENING THE MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at one o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, and for transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed, preparatory to the Meeting, from the 11th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Secretary.

Offices:—26, Bishopsgate-street Within,
London, April 2, 1864.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.
BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1864.

To CAPITAL, viz:

	£. s. d.
50,000 Shares of £5 each, £250,000.	
First Issue, 20,000 Shares at £5 per Share	100,000 0 0
Sundry Creditors	2,908 8 9
Interest on Investments	1,352 11 6
	£104,261 0 3

By PROPERTY, viz:—

	£ s. d.
Cash at Bankers and in hand. 21,690 4 11	
Calls unpaid	2,800 0 0
Land purchased	2,709 14 2
Office furniture in London and Bombay	226 9 1
	27,591 8 2
EXPENDITURE, viz:—	
General Charges, including Directors' Remuneration, Salaries, Rent and Taxes, Law, and other expenses in London and Bombay.... 1,532 15 1	
Shareholders' Interest Account £2,717 16 9	
Less unclaimed 16 0 5	
2,701 16 4	
Construction Account 72,435 0 8	
	76,669 12 1
	£104,261 0 3

We have examined and audited the Accounts of THE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) in London, to 31st March, 1864, and compared with them the Accounts rendered to the Company from Bombay, and have found them correct.

ROB. DAWIDSON, } Auditors.
RICH'D. DEELEY. }

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be local on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday, 4th..... 4h. 31m. P. M.
First Quarter, Sunday, 12th..... 4h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dutch.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tuur.	2	Daybreak at 4h.	5 23	6 33	9 20	9 45	
Fri.	3	Twilight ends 7.56.	5 23	6 33	10	8 10	32
Sat.	4	Venus rises at 4.38.	5 23	6 33	10 54	11 13	
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Trinity.		6 33	11 33	11 52	
Mon.	6	Venus sets at 5h. 43.	5 23	6 34	—	0 11	
Tues.	7	Mars rises at 1h. 22.	5 23	6 34	0 29	0 47	
Wed.	8	Mars sets at 1h. 29.	5 23	6 35	1 6	1 25	

31st May, 1864. Time—0h. 0m. 35.7.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 25
AGRA	May 26	LAHORE	May 21
ALLAHABAD	May 26	LONDON	May 1
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 27
BANGALORE	May 27	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 25	MERRUT	May 24
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 25
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 3
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

WE were not aware yesterday morning, when we preached to our readers a short sermon on the advantages of cleanliness, that a Company had already been started to build public baths in Bombay. Such a Company deserves at least an hearty and disinterested support as has lately been accorded to the project for the establishment of an Opera in this city. Of course it is difficult, in times like these, to induce men to invest even a fraction of their money in schemes which do not promise to return at once a profit of from fifty to a hundred per cent. to the investor; and it too often happens, moreover, that when plausible schemes for benefiting the inhabitants of Bombay are brought out, and obtain much popular favour on account of the excellence of their objects rather than of the dividends they are likely to yield, they are not pushed beyond that first and most disagreeable stage which is marked by a demand for the payment of the first call—generally a very heavy one—by the too confiding shareholders. Take, for instance, the Western India Hotel Company, which was formed last year under the most respectable auspices, and in which many public-spirited men and quiet citizens not given to speculation were persuaded to invest their money, on the faith of representations that nothing was wanted but a really good hotel to make Bombay supreme among Eastern cities, and that any man who took shares in the Company would simply be laying so much aside from time to time in order to provide himself with a comfortable residence at less than half the price we are now condemned to pay for barn-like, tumble-down bungalows to the grasping philanthropists of the Presidency. A first call on the shares was duly paid some ten months ago; and from that day to this the deluded shareholders have never heard a word about the Company or its doings, nor do they now know or suspect what has become of their money. The extraordinary conduct of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. (who are, we believe, the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company) in keeping silence for so many months with regard to the Company's acts and prospects, has, of course, done much to discourage even the most liberal-minded capitalists in Bombay from taking part in similar speculations. Indeed, the distrust thus engendered in men's minds did much to retard the success of the experiment of importing an Opera Company to refine our tastes by providing us with that form of intellectual amusement which is chiefly relished by civilized nations. But for the energy of two or three gentlemen fresh from England and unused to the apathetic ways of the place, this admirable project must have fallen to the ground for want of support like too many other schemes that have been proposed for the improvement of Bombay.

We will hope that the Baths may yet have as good a chance as the Opera of becoming one of the public institutions of Bombay. It is a reproach to this city that, in spite of all the wealth and intelligence of which we make a boast, we fall far behind the older Presidencies of India in the attention we pay to the luxuries, the comforts, nay even the very decencies of life. Our bungalows might more suitably be used as stables than as building-houses; our hotels are fitted up "native fashion," without the slightest regard to European tastes and habits of living; our very Clubs only come up to the level of second-rate ordinaries, at which one can dine or have tiffin in tolerable comfort, but which are not so managed as to impress one with a very high opinion of the pleasures of Club life. Yet there can be no possible reason why a Club in Bombay should not be a most luxurious and delightful place of residence. The benighted citizens of Madras, as we are wont to style them, with an assumption of superiority which requires more than mere wealth for its justification, have long had a Club which for completeness of organization and general magnificence is hardly second to any of the famous Clubs of Europe. There, as travellers tell us, it is possible to lead a life such as might almost induce one to believe that there still remained in this country somewhat of that fabled Eastern splendour which used to captivate one's youthful imagination in England. There dinner is not an undignified scramble for badly cooked dishes and inferior wines; there the sleeping rooms are a little better than dog-kennels; and it is possible to wash and dress oneself after the fashion of modern Europe instead of being compelled to submit, as one must do in a city supplied with Vehar water, to the primitive ministrations of the native bheestie. One of the greatest luxuries to be obtained at the Madras Club is a plunge every morning into the deliciously cool and clear water of the swimming bath attached to the house; and it is humiliating to think of the contrast which such a Club presents to our Byculla Club in Bombay, at which all efforts to raise subscriptions for building a swimming bath have uniformly failed of success.

The new Company should, we think, endeavour in the first instance to ally its fortunes with those of one of the two Clubs now existing in Bombay. The best site for the Baths is undoubtedly some spot on the Esplanade; and as the promoters talk of building, in connexion with the Baths, a large tiffin-room and a coffee-room, we should imagine that they and the members of the Bombay Club—the latter being already terribly cramped for room—would find it to their mutual advantage to buy a portion of the ground which the Government is at last beginning to put up to auction, and erect thereon a building not unworthy of the present greatness and the magnificent prospects of Bombay. The Bombay Club has already the best-frequented tiffin-room in the city; and as, in the gradual process of expansion, it must soon reach the extreme limits of accommodation afforded by the house it now occupies, the most sensible course it could adopt would be to build a new house for itself, as soon as it possibly can do so, on the Esplanade. Instead, therefore, of having a rivalry between the Club and the Baths Company, we think it would be for the public benefit if some arrangement were effected by means of which the ends aimed at by one and the other could be attained on a grander scale, and at a less cost, than would be practicable if they went to work separately or in a spirit of hostility.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XIV.

THE late Colonel Sleeman had the high merit of having nearly effected the extirpation of Thuggee from India, by means of the School of Industry he established for this race of people. He broke up the gangs, and rendered the commission of murder so difficult and dangerous of concealment, as to be very rarely committed; but all this did not amount to a thorough eradication of the hateful system. The Thugs, though dispersed and obliged to suspend their pursuits, were yet ready, under any relaxation of the suppressing system, to reunite and carry on their system of murder as actively as ever; and I believe it is a well known fact, that they cherished among themselves a belief that when their arch-enemy, Colonel Sleeman, should cease to superintend the suppression of Thuggee, it would revive and flourish as vigorously as it did in the good old times, when travellers were numerous, unsuspicious, and rich. But the Thugs found, under Colonel Sleeman's successor, that their trade was gone. The Thug at this time, though frightened into a temporary abandonment of his crimes, was not weaned from his inclination to commit them; he regarded his trade as an honest one, which he inherited from his fathers, and he had no thought of giving it up as a bad one, or of taking to a less precarious and dangerous, though more laborious, occupation. He was attached to his old ally the *roomal*, which with so little exertion supplied him with a comfortable meal; the wandering life which possesses a strong and singular charm for uncivilized people in all parts of the world, and which in the life of a Thug was a necessity, made him ready to resume them both when opportunity offered. The indolence of the Asiatic character was likewise another bar to his divesting himself of his old habits and taking to new ones. So far, therefore, it was evident our Thuggee officers had been rather keeping down the crime than trying to extirpate it, until this attempt was made of starting the School of Industry, and which has ended in a success complete and permanent, where the Thugs are taught various trades and thus gain for themselves a better livelihood than by the dangerous one of the *roomal*. The difficulty at first of breaking the Thugs into habits of industry and regular application was of course great; but, like every thing else, when persevered in, was at last overcome. The experiment was first made at Saugor, where at the request of Colonel Sleeman, grounded on its central position, and the cheapness of grain in that part of the country, Government established the Head Quarters of the Thuggee Commission. In the year 1835, there were four hundred prisoners and approvers assembled there, exclusive of their wives and families,—a mass of people collected from every part of India, differing in habits and appearance, and speaking every language of the country, together with their own professional tongue. Of this heterogeneous mass, three hundred passed their time in all the pleasures of the *dolce far niente*, when it occurred to Captain Brown, of the Thuggee Department, to provide some work for them. With this special object in view, he assembled the different Jemadars of the different gangs, and made his proposal to them. He offered, as an inducement, to provide at his own expense the raw material upon which they were to exert their labour, the cost of it to be repaid when the manufactured articles were sold. They listened to him as did the inhabitants of the Castle of Indolence to the Knight of Industry; but a few of them, to the number of fifty, did so far struggle against nature and habit as to accept his proposal. Material, teachers, and a workshop were supplied, and three hours' labour daily was exacted from them. But even this slight degree of exertion soon became distasteful to these minions of the moon, who, though raised up as a kind of chevaliers d'industrie, had a strong distaste for work of any kind, unless that done on the high road. This disinclination broke out in different forms; but their taskmaster, Captain Brown, was not to be turned from his undertaking. He persevered, until the action of forced industry upon laziness worked the idle rogues into a frenzy, and one morning they broke out into open rebellion, at the same time that their workshop did into flames. They had set fire to it, in the desperation of lazy men forced to be industrious, and thought they had for ever freed themselves from the oppression of Captain Brown. The Knight of Industry, for such he was to these labour-hunting rogues, was not to be baffled. He built a new workshop of bricks and tiles; and set his Thugs to make them, who went to work as unwillingly as ever the Israelites of old did on a similar task. In a few months a spacious fire-proof workshop was erected, and the fingers that tingled to twist the *roomals* were again employed at the shuttle and loom. Profit and perseverance gradually accustomed them to their new lot in life, and in a short time there were numbers of willing and expert workmen who were formerly sanguinary murderers. Tents, carpets, blankets, towels, &c. were now made, under the supervising care of Mr. Williams, who greatly assisted in bringing the prisoners to be the willing workmen they now are, and in making Jubbulpore the nucleus of an extensive manufacturing district. The workshops were moved from Saugor to Jubbulpore in 1845; in addition to the men employed, the boys—for there were young Thugs too—were eager candidates for employment; some of them were induced to commence work that they might be able out of their wages to purchase opium for their fathers, which these old ruffians use to excess. These are incurable Thugs, and stand up strongly for the "good old trade" of murder, but fortunately they cannot exercise it. Thus, with the old ruffians dying off, and the young ones taking to honest work, we may conclude a deathblow has been given to this inhuman crime, and that it must ere long disappear from India, forming when it does so a proud era in the pages of our Anglo-Indian history. Major Rankin, of the Madras army, was until lately in charge of the school, but within the last month, to save paying him a large staff salary, the School of Industry has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, Captain Nembhard.

Mr. Temple has just returned from his trip to the lately ceded province of Nimar; he was at Hurda in the Hoshungabad district yesterday (28th May) accompanied by his Assistant Secretary, Rivett Carnac, and the Deputy Commissioner of Hushungabad, Mr. Lyall, who has just been appointed from the Agra Division, where he was a Joint Magistrate. Mr. Temple returns to Nagpore, and will shortly be among you in Bombay on his way to England, which he visits for a few months on urgent private affairs.

After the heavy rains we have had the heat just now is something fearful, and I am sorry to say cholera has made its appearance in several villages in the Hoshungabad district.

I mentioned in a former letter that Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests, had shot the two man-eating tigers in the Baitool district, but I am sorry to say his exertions have brought on a severe sunstroke from which it is feared he will be obliged to give up his favourite pastime with the rifle and the gun.

FOREST RANGER.

THE *Harkaru* hears "that the *Messageries Impériales* Company intend still further to reduce their fares for passage to Europe, and that from the 1st proximo the price of a first class berth to Marseilles will be Co's. Rs. 850. If this be true the Company deserves every encouragement for the liberal spirit in which they are carrying on their work."

IT has been more than once asserted in Bengal (says the *Englishman*) that the Umballa conspiracy amongst the Mahomedans was a contemptible affair. Its ramifications in Bengal and elsewhere were treated slightingly, and the whole derided as of no moment. We have never thought so; it has always appeared to us to be one of those serious symptoms of disaffection which should never be neglected, and now we hear from Umballa that Sir Herbert Edwardes —no mean authority on such subjects—has stated that the discovery of the plot was of the greatest political importance. The Wahabee sect of Mahommedans has been scheming for years past, and has been at the bottom of all the feuds and quarrels which have disturbed our Frontier."

THE Superintendent of Government Chinchona Plantations has (says the *Madras Times*) sent in his Annual Report to Government on the number, distribution and condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries, on the 30th April 1864. "He remarks, that the weather being favourable, planting operations have been commenced, the number of plants planted out on the plantations during the month is 52,300, making the total 1,18,922. The increase by propagation is 28,988, being 9,737 plants above the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants at the end of the month 3,51,125. Table II. of his Report exhibits the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants during the month is about 1¼ inches, or the same as last month. One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863, for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 31½ inches in height, giving the growth of 1½ inches during the month. The twelve plants of Chinchona Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta plantation, gives an average growth of 3½ inches or the same as last month. The number of plants issued to the public is 19,730, making the total number of plants distributed 31,123. The Government has ordered the report to be forwarded to the Secretary of State; to the Government of India with reference to their letter 9th January 1863, and to the other Governments in India.

WE read in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th ult.:—Our Cabool letter to hand this morning brings news to the 8th instant.

"Eeshan Ourak and Eeshan Suddoor, late Hakims of Bulkh, for some time prisoners in the hands of the Ameer, have been released on condition of their returning to Bulkh and persuading their followers there to expel Sirdar Uzul Khan. They have been promised the hakoomut of Bulkh as a reward if they succeed. They have agreed to the proposal. The Ameer gave them funds and directed them to start on their mission without delay. They declined to take their families with them; a fact which may be construed into a guarantee of good faith.

"Sirdar Mahomed Hoosain Khan, brother of Sirdar Uslum Khan, is dead.

"Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan is said to have marched from Bulkh on the 24th April.

"Our old friend the Akhond of Swat had addressed the people of Jellallabad, urging them to declare against the Ameer, as he, although a Mahomedan, had formed a friendship with Feringhes.

"Azim Khan's son, Sunsur Khan, had marched on Lalgee and carried the Fort. The Ameer was much annoyed on hearing of the fact; and ordered Rufleek Khan in no measured terms for still loitering at Gurdraiz. Among other things, he said to him, 'there is a saying that tall people with along beards are generally fools—and you are one.' Rufleek Khan immediately started to besiege Sunsur Khan, a task he fully accomplished inflicting great loss on his enemy. Salutes were fired on arrival of the tidings, and Rufleek Khan reinstated in the favour of the Ameer.

"A whole battalion, deserters from Uslum Khan, had arrived at Dusht Soopaid.

"The Ameer was impatient to commence his advance against Ufzul Khan."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 23RD MAY.

THE Lieutenant Governor arrived a few days ago, after having paid a brief visit to Simla—for so goes off to Murree to-morrow. I have no doubt he prefers to have a hill station to himself, where he can reign a king and feel "monarch of all he surveys." I should say such a position is much better than playing "second fiddle" at the Viceregal head-quarters. Our worthy ruler is never idle. During his short stay here he endeavoured to solve the problem "what is to be done with the Exhibition building"?—It sticks to us like the old man of the sea to the back of Sinbad the sailor. It is like the elephant which the malicious Raja gave his poor friend in order to effect his ruin, or like a trunk of worn out clothes sent to one's address by bullock train. We have to pay for it, and yet we do not get our money's worth. After all that has been spent on the building it is now found that it will not be fit for a museum, assembly hall, college, or any civilized purpose unless a new roof is put on, a new foundation and floor constructed, and the walls repaired and altered. In fact, the job will be like putting new soles and new fronts and back leather to an old pair of boots. The original structure will be quietly absorbed. At present our museum is without a home. The collection is anywhere and everywhere. New contributions are constantly coming in, and a large number of valuable articles were transferred and purchased from the Exhibition fund. The management is in able hands, and when the location of the collection is determined upon it will doubtless form one the greatest attractions of Lahore.

The Agra Bankers recently bought a site in the centre of the station, on which, I believe, it is intended to build an elegant edifice in the best style of Mr. Gordon Mitchell, the Municipal Engineer, who peculiarly delights in his designs. The school he built at Umritsur is the chief ornament of the city, after the sacred temple and tank. His models of Municipal buildings and the proposed clock tower at the same place attracted much attention in the Exhibition. A handsome building on the site taken up by the Agra Bank will be a great addition to the appearance of the station. People talk wildly of building a grand Cathedral. A site was taken up for this purpose a year or two ago and some little money was collected, but the project seems to hang fire. Our quaint church, which consists as you are aware of an old tomb subsequently used as a seraglio," is quite large enough for the congregation, except during the Christmas holidays, or such a period as the Exhibition week. What we want much more than a Cathedral is a good set of public offices. At present much inconvenience is caused by the inferiority of the office buildings and their distance from each other. A stately block of public offices would have an imposing appearance and lead to great facility in transacting business. Scarcely any station in the province has a more wretched looking district cutcherry. The private houses, too, are for the most part very inferior both in appearance and comfort. A more ambitious style is now coming into play. I see neat bow windows and raised verandahs taking the place of the pigeon holes and mud colonnades of old time. An enthusiastic amateur builder is actually talking of a two storied house. I think there is only one such in Anarkullee besides Government house. Stairs are certainly a nuisance in the hot season, but snakes are a greater, and a cool sleeping floor is a thing worth climbing up to.

I hear preparations for to-morrow, which of course is a holiday. I can't understand why His Honor the Lieutenant Governor chooses that day to commence his journey to the Hills. Last year the Commissioner gave a Durbar: this year there appears to be no intention of celebrating the day.

The "Uncovenanted" of the Punjab appear to be uneasy in their minds. Scarcely a *Chronicle* appears, but some hard worked, ill-used, and ill-paid member of the great "unwashed" pours forth his tale of woe into his hearers' ears. No doubt he finds a willing audience, and the next week the disease gives evident symptoms of having spread further in the province. The Civil Service is a homogenous mass with more or less the same interests, and the same hopes. The army is similarly cohesive in its constitution and action, but with the Uncovenanted Service the case is quite different. Every man fights for himself. All have had different histories and entertain different aspirations. They are stirring up the mud most energetically. When the storm is over the dregs will no doubt fall to the bottom and leave a pure untainted liquid to be skimmed off by a benevolent Secretary of State.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. AITKIN, Royal Artillery, is appointed to act as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wray, proceeded to England on furlough.

IN consequence of the unfinished state of the new Police Court the Worshipful Magistrates yesterday heard only the morning cases, retiring at 2 o'clock to enable the workmen to proceed with the completion of the arrangements.

MR. W. MAIDMENT yesterday took charge of the duties of the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, in room of Mr. Nathaniel Spencer, Senior, retired.

WE understand that Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee, Assistant Clerk in the Bombay Small Causes Court, has had his salary increased to Rs. 250 per month. This young gentleman for some time acted as the Chief Clerk of the Court with great zeal and ability, in the absence of Mr. Johnson with on leave.

A SERIES of heavy showers of rain fell between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. From the amount of wind accompanying them, it was thought to be the commencement of the setting in of the South-West Monsoon. Some thousands of bales of cotton are still lying at Colaba. These, it need hardly be said, were not improved by the downpour.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the "East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited)" was held yesterday at the Company's premises, 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, when it was resolved, among other matters, to restrict the business of the Company to Banking, and to alter the designation of the Company to the "East Indian Banking Corporation." A Manager is to be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, for the conduct of the affairs of the Bank.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Lord Dangan"	Kuhner.
Overture.—"Liebesbrunen"	Balfe.
Selection (Op.)—"Ruy Blas"	Glover.
Waltz.—"Passion Flowers"	Coote.
Potpourri.—"A Musical Tour through Europe"	Conradi.
Quadrille.—"New Melodien"	Strauss.
Galop Tl.—"Corricolo"	D. De Gran.

THE NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT.—This Court, which is an old friend with a new face under the late Act, was opened yesterday by the First Judge, Mr. Hore, when Mr. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, and the oldest practitioner in the Court, addressed His Honor on the subject of the distribution of the business of the Court. Mr. Barton complimented the learned Judge upon the ability and thorough impartiality he had displayed in the performance of his duties, and hoped that he might long enjoy the blessings of good health to enable him to still further carry on his arduous and onerous duties. Mr. Barton alluded to the extended powers given by the new Act, and said it would be very convenient if His Honor would take an early opportunity of laying down some rules by which the Bar, and the professional men who are engaged in suits in the Court might know how business was to be conducted in future, under the extended jurisdiction. It was expressly stated in Sec. XIV. of Act No. XXVI. of 1864, that of the Judges appointed the one who is a Barrister-at-Law, or Advocate of the High Court, or of the Court of Session in Scotland, shall be styled the First Judge, and that he shall make such arrangements as he shall think fit with regard to the distribution of the suits, and of the general business of the Court amongst the various Judges thereof. It would, therefore, the learned Counsel repeated, be very convenient if His Honor would lay down some rule by which the Bar might know how business was to be carried on for the future. Another point, the learned gentleman hoped His Honor would give his attention to, was, whether under the new state of things, and under Section XIII. of the said Act, Barristers-at-Law were not entitled to precedence. In the Section alluded to Barristers were mentioned specifically, as they never had been before, and separately.—And he respectfully submitted, that as this Court was now really not limited to any sum (if the parties consented to increase its jurisdiction) Barristers should be placed in their proper position, and not be classed as they had been under the old Act. Mr. Barton said that he did not allude so much to the Pleaders, as he considered they were excluded by the Act.

His Honor said that he was not in a position to answer Mr. Barton at present. Until yesterday (Tuesday) the learned Judge was not aware that the new Act had come into operation, as he was not in Bombay. As far as he had read the Act, he did not consider that the Pleaders were excluded. As to the practice of the Court, His Honor would ascertain what is the practice at present in existence on the Appellate side of the High Court for the general management of its business.

Mr. Barton upon this stated, that, though not specifically excluded, they (the Pleaders) were not mentioned at all in the Act, which was tantamount to their exclusion. However, it was not his intention or wish to enter into this question,—a very thankless one. All he wanted was, that Barristers should be placed in the position they were entitled to; if not what was the use of the professional designation at all?

His Honor replied that he would consider the whole matter.

In the course of the day no less than twenty suits were filed under the new Act.

THE NEW POLICE OFFICE.—The Fort Police Office has been removed, as previously announced, to the large building on the New Ground in Mr. Maguire's Dockyard just outside the Fort, which was formerly used as a model loft by the late Indian Navy. The building is a very spacious one and has been fitted up into two separate Courts presided over by Messrs. Oliver and Leeke. Each Court is as large as that occupied by the High Court within the Fort and there is ample accommodation for the Clerks, as well as private rooms for the Magistrates to retire to. Accommodation has also been specially provided for the Press, which will render the duty of reporting far more pleasant than it sometimes used to be in the old building when the Courts were crowded. The Honorable W. E. Frere visited the new Police Office at an early hour yesterday morning, where he was received by Messrs. Oliver and Leeke, and made several suggestions for the comfort and accommodation of the Magistrates and the Office Establishment which will be immediately carried into effect. Amongst other things the Honorable gentleman directed that all the old and worn out punkahs should be condemned and replaced with new, and that a large quantity of very old and useless records should be sold off as waste paper for the benefit of the trunkmakers. The only defect in the new building that is very striking is the extreme lowness of the punkahs. The punkahs are very close and hot unless the punkahs are kept constantly working; and these we may remark are far too small and narrow for such large rooms. They should be at once replaced by punkahs at least double the size of the old ones. Such punkahs should, we think, might easily be removed, and then not only would the beautiful structure of the roof become visible to the multitude, but the Courts would be rendered much cooler. The punkahs, at the present heavy ceilings formed the flooring of the old model loft, by which designation the building—a lower-roomed one—has always been hitherto known. Another defect in the present arrangements is, that there is no proper lock-up for the safe custody and decent accommodation of prisoners. These are now all huddled up together, Europeans and natives;—men and women indiscriminately. This will no doubt be immediately remedied. The place is also insufficiently lighted and ill-ventilated; but this can easily be remedied at a small outlay by breaking some additional windows in the walls. When these defects have been put right the new Police Office will be one of the best and most commodious public offices on the Island.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending May 22nd, 1864.

No. of Passengers 68,256	Amount	44,419	1 11
Merchandize		81,258	10 7
Total		125,677	12 6

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 553 MILES.

No of Passengers 69,600	Amount	38,945	14 8
Merchandize		82,802	0 2
Total		121,747	14 10

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ON Tuesday last the body of a woman of the Mahomedan caste was found floating in a tank in a compound adjoining the Police Chowkey at Oomercarry. The buttakee was beaten, but no one came forward to identify the body. The jury returned an open verdict of "Found Drowned."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—1*st June.*)

DELICATE GROUND.—James Dickson, seaman on board the ship *Mathura*, was charged with assaulting the chief officer of that vessel. To a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Dugald McGregor, who described himself as an M. D. practising amongst the shipping in the Harbour, was called as a witness to the assault. He stated that, on visiting the ship, the chief mate intimated that he was under the impression that the man Dickson was suffering from the effects of his own indiscretion. He was called aft and ordered to "stand and unfold himself." To this he objected, when the mate volunteered his services as valet in order to assist him in unpacking. This the indignant tar objected to, and by way of emphasizing his objection,

ledged the good turn he had so often received from his "staunch friend." It is impossible for us, specially at this distance to say what form Mr. Forjett's gratitude acknowledgments may have taken. The ex-Superintendent's wonderful success as the head of the Executive Police could not but have brought him in constant contact with the natives of Bombay, and given him some considerable influence over them. Whether Mr. Forjett in any degree used that influence to inspire, by conversation or otherwise, the wealthy natives with sense of admiration and confidence in respect to the ability, public spirit, and honest independence of the Editor of the *Times of India*, we are not prepared to assert. All we can say is, that if he *did* exert his influence in this manner, it was very natural and not by any means wrong. It is, however, "scarcely" natural or right for Mr. Knight to have acted towards *his* "staunch" friend in the way described by Mr. Charman. There is an unscrupulous air about the proceeding in all its circumstances and details, that makes us almost doubtful whether Mr. Knight spoken of by the ex-Manager of the *Times of India*, is not a different individual from the ex-Editor of that journal, who has won the hearts of the people of Bombay, and a heavy purse of a lakh of rupees into the bargain. However, as the good and much glorified Mr. Knight was still in Bombay when Mr. Charman's statement was published, it may not unreasonably be expected that he would not allow it to pass unchallenged, if indeed it really refers to himself and not another person of the same name. We prefer waiting therefore before making further comment or animadversion on this somewhat ugly looking business. In the meantime we would also much wish the ex-Manager of the *Times of India* to give some explanation as to how he came to hold his tongue so long before making a clean breast of it, and whether he really had no other motive for the disclosure than the generous one for which he so proudly takes credit to himself.

THE BARINGS.*

(*From the Spectator, April* 30.)

A NEW family at last! In the long roll of houses whose rise we have described there are many who owe their original greatness to trade, but among the political families of the land, the men who fill Cabinets and are thought of for high offices, there is but this one belonging strictly to the order of merchant princes. The earliest ancestor to whom they can be traced is Peter Baring, who lived between the years 1660 and 1670 at Groningen, in the Duch province of Overyssel, the same province which produced the ducal house of the Bentincks. One of his descendants, Francis Baring, was pastor of the Lutheran Church at Bremen, and in his clerical capacity came over to London. His son John Baring, being well acquainted with cloth-making, settled at Larkbeer, in Devonshire, and there set up an establishment for that manufacture. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Vowler, Esq., of Bellair, and had four sons and a daughter. The eldest son, John, and the third son, Francis, established themselves under the firm of John and Francis Baring at London, originally with a view of facilitating their father's trade in disposing of his goods, and to be in a position to import the raw material required, such as wool, dye-stuffs, &c., themselves directly from abroad. The elder brother afterwards withdrew, and retired to Exeter, and the House passed under the firm name of Francis Baring, and afterwards under that of Baring Brothers and Co., and rose gradually to the highest commercial rank, Francis Baring was born April 18, 1740, and became the intimate friend of Lord Shelburne, and his adviser in financial matters during his Ministry. The Minister styled him the "Prince of Merchants," and such was his recognized ability and influence in that capacity that William Pitt was glad to conciliate him by a baronetcy (May 29, 1793). He married in 1766 Harriet, daughter of William Herring, Esq., of Croydon, cousin and co-heiress of Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, and by her had five sons and five daughters. His three eldest sons, Thomas, Alexander, and Henry, entered into the London establishment. The eldest, Thomas, who on the death of Sir Francis, 12th September, 1810, succeeded him in the baronetcy, then withdrew from the House. Henry, the third son, was passionately devoted to gambling, and was so successful in it that he several times broke the "Entreprise Generaledes Jeux" at Paris. But some scandal being created by one of the heads of such an establishment as the Barings passing night after night in the great gambling-houses, an understanding was come to for his withdrawal from the firm. Alexander Baring, the second son, who thus remained at the head of the mercantile establishment, was born 27th October, 1774. He received a portion of his education in Hanover, and completed it in England. He commenced his mercantile career in the house of Messrs. Hope, where a friendship sprang up between him and Mr. Peter Cæsar Labouchere (who he came a partner in that house), which led to the marriage of the latter in 1799 to Alexander Baring's sister Dorothy. Their eldest son is the present Lord Taunton. When the Messrs. Hope returned to England in consequence of the occupation of Holland by the French under Pichegru, Alexander Baring left the House, and determined to visit the United States of America. At his departure his father confined his advice to two recommendations, —one of which was to purchase no uncultivated land, and the other not to marry a wife there. The reasons he gave for this advice were that uncultivated lands can be more readily bought than sold again, and a wife is best suited to the home in which she was brought up, and cannot be formed a second time. However, Alexander Baring had not passed one year in the United States before he forgot both points of his father's advice. He purchased large tracts of land in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, and laid out a not inconsiderable capital (100,000 dols. at the least) in the then Territory and now State of Maine, under the annexed condition of bringing a number of settlers thither within a certain term of years. He also married, in 1798, Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bingham, of Philadelphia, who was at that time considered the richest man in the United States, and was a member of the Senate. On the death of her father his wife brought Mr. Baring a fortune of 900,000 dols. The House of Baring now entered on monetary operations on a gigantic scale and of European importance. In 1818 Alexander Baring was enabled to perform a great national service to France. His House had taken a loan for that Government of 27,238,938 francs 5 per cent. rente, at 67 francs, and thereby had freed France from the intended cordon of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies of 50,000 each for five years. But the Paris Bourse received some severe blows by the fall of the State paper from 67 to 58. the cause of this was a fall of 30 per cent. in the price of goods which accompanied the sudden reduction of four millions of pounds sterling in the English paper circulation on the part of the Bank of England, and numerous mad speculations in the London and Paris funds. The loan taken by Baring and Co. was concluded in two portions, one of 14,925,500 francs at 66 francs 50 centimes, and the other of 12,313,438 francs at 67. The rente fell to 58 francs before the contracting parties had the last portion in their hands. The whole Paris Bourse was violently agitated, the contractors saw that under such circumstances the strength was lacking to sustain so heavy an emission of State paper, and that there would be any number of failures in case so large an additional sum were put in circulation. Pretty nearly everybody lost their presence of mind except Alexander Baring. He persuaded the Duc de Richelieu to annul the contract for the last half of the loan, and prevailed on the bankers associated with him to relinquish it on their part. Mr. Baring on this occasion brought, it is said, the money power which he possessed over the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Aix,—Metternich, Nesselraode, Hardenberg, &c., to bear on Richelieu to induce him to consent to this measure.

By his American wife Alexander Baring had four sons, the second of whom, Francis, born in May ,1800, the favourite of his father and mother, was intended by the former to follow in his footsteps, and become the leading spirit of the firm in the next generation. With this purpose he was introduced into London House, and allowed to transact several important matters in America and elsewhere on his own responsibility. But although described as being of a fine, manly, independent character, and generally liked, he had not the judgment to conduct mercantile enterprises, and was so unlucky in all his speculation that at last, while retaining the nominal headship of the firm, it was reduced by a new arrangement and his own disposition to a merely nominal partnership. He once bought all the land round the lake in which the city of Mexico stands, and his bills were honoured by his father, who, however, prevailed on the Mexican Government to cancel the contract as dangerous to the military security of the capital. He entered Parliament for Thetford, and sat for several years, but did not succeed in making any political position, being a bad speaker, and inheriting a natural stutter from his father. He married in 1833 Clare Hortense, daughter of Maret, Duke of Bassano, Napoleon's first Secretary of State, and settling at Paris, bought one of the most magnificent residences of the Place Vendome for 1,600,000 francs, and had just (1864) succeeded to the family peerage of Ashburton. It was the death of Mr. Holland, the manager of the Barings, that brought about in 1825 a considerable change in the composition of the mercantile firm. John, third son of Sir Thomas Baring (elder brother of Alexander Baring), had, two years before this time, formed a commission-house in partnership with Mr. Joshua Bates, of Boston, under the firm of Bates and Baring. John Baring had brought into this firm 20,000*l.*, and Mr. Bates about as much. Mr. Bates's ability and experience now led (on the advice of Mr. Labouchere) to an arrangement by which the firm of Bates and Baring was dissolved, and those gentlemen entered the House of Baring and Co. At the same time Mr. Thomas Baring, second son of Sir Thomas Baring, who had entered the House of Hope, at Armsterdam, but had found there no occupation suited to his talents and business spirit, also entered the London House of which his uncle, Mr. Alexander Baring, was the head. In 1828 Alexander Baring, who had now devoted himself solely to politics, resolved to retire from the House he had hitherto conducted, and his son-in-law, Mr. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, entered it. There were thus five associates in the House—Francis Baring, H. St. John Mildmay, Joshua Bates, and the two brothers, Thomas and John Baring. No business was to be entered into without the assent of three partners, and as it was foreseen that the son and son-in-law of Alexander Baring would be likely to vote together, and the two other Barings together, leaving to Mr. Bates the casting vote, an arrangement was made by which Francis and John Baring were removed from all participation in any new business, and were to be called upon for their votes only when the active managers—Thomas Baring, Mildmay, and Bates, could not agree. The real head of the *commercial* House is now Mr. Thomas Baring, who has for several years represented Huntingdon in Parliament, and attached himself strongly to the Tory party, which he always declining to accept office on the plea of his commercial engagement.

During his lifetime Alexander Baring was *one*, at any rate, of the heads of the *political* House of Baring. Having entered Parliament, he attached himself at first to the Opposition party after the peace of 1815, strongly opposed the continuance of the income-tax in 1816, and was with Messrs. Hope and Rothschild present nominally in a private, but really in a most important, capacity, at the Congress of Aix-le-Chapelle in 1818. On the 8th of May, 1820, he presented a petition from the merchants of London in favour of free trade. In 1821, on the debate upon the resumption of Bank payments, Mr. Baring made a remarkable speech, in which he spoke of the country being placed in the sixth year of peace in a situation without a parallel in any other nation or time. "No country before ever presented the continuance of so extraordinary a spectacle as that of living under a progressive increase in the value of money and decrease in the value of the productions of the people." "The difficulties of the country," he concluded, "arise from this, that you have brought back your currency to its former value so far as regards your income, but it remains at its former value so far as regards your expenditure." In 1826 he opposed the suppression of small notes. In the early part of 1830 he together with Mr. Attwood, he proposed that a gold and silver standard should be substituted for the gold one, and that the Act prohibiting the issue of bank-notes below 5*l.* should be repealed. In the same year he strongly denounced the Government of the Duke of Wellington for reducing the taxation so as to render necessary the virtual abandonment of the Sinking Fund. On this occasion he separated from the Liberals, and allied himself with the extreme Tories. He now definitely took his side with the anti-Reformers, opposing the Reform Bill, and having his win-) dows broken by the mob in 1831. When the Whig Ministry resigned on this question, and the Duke of Wellington made a vain attempt to form a Tory Cabinet Mr. Baring was named for Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the dismissal of the Whig Ministry by the King in 1834, Mr. Baring became President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived Ministry of 35. He was raised to the peerage April 10, 185., as Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton in Devonshire. The choice of this title was dictated by the fact of the well-known lawyer John Dunning, who married a sister of Sir Francis Baring, and consequently an aunt of Alexander Baring, having borne this title, which became extinct with his son, the first cousin ot the subject of the new creation. But the political question with which the name of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton of that family, will be chiefly associated is the celebrated treaty by which the north eastern boundary line of the United States and British America was determined. This treaty, usually called the "Treaty of Washington," or the "Ashburton Treaty" and by its opponents in England "the Ashburton capitulation," was signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton as the Commissioner of the Government of Sir Robert Peel. The question in dispute had arisen from a doubtful passage in the treaty of 1783, by which a certain line of highlands was assigned as the boundary. Two lines of highlands were put forward by England and the United States respectively as the line intended by the treaty, which were at an interval of about 100 miles from each other. At the treaty of Ghent in 1814 it had been resolved to submit the matter to the arbitration of the then King of the Netherlands, who, after devoting himself assiduously to it, in despair of arriving at any satisfactory solution, proposed in 1831 another line as a compromise following the bend of the St. John River, and down the middle of that stream. The whole area of the disputed territory was estimated at 6,750,000 acres, and by this award the Xing of the Netherlands assigned to England 2,636,160 acres. According to Mr. Thomas Colly Grattan who assisted in the Ashburton negotiation, Lord Palmerston was willing at that time to accept this award, as were also President Jackson and the American Government, but some other American negotiators were opposed to it, and raised such a storm in the United States against it that Jackson, then about to stand a second time for the Presidency, was afraid to accept it, and accordingly intimated that the King had exceeded his power as arbitrator in fixing a third arbitrary line, and rejected it. The English Government afterwards made several vain attempts to persuade the Americans to consent to this compromise and at last Lord Palmerston withdrew the adhesion to it of England also, and the matter seemed to be fast hastening to a decision by the sword when the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, took the nation out of the hands of Lord Palmerston. Peel determined to settle it at once, and selected for this purpose Lord Ashburton as the fittest person to negotiate the treaty. Mr. Grattan says of this choice, that he was "a nobleman well adapted to the occasion. from his connection by marriage and property with the United States. He was not a trained ambassador; but his general knowledge of business, straightforwardness, and good sense, were qualities far more valuable than those to be generally found in professional diplomatist, whose proceedings so often embroil instead of conciliating." This appointment created a very favourable impression in the United States, and Lord Ashburton arrived at New York in March, 1842, under most encouraging auspices, and immediately repaired to Washington, where he agreed with Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State, "that frankness and fair play were to be the basis of the negotiation, that subterfuge was to be discarded; that everything was to be done by conversation, not writing; and, in short, that all honest means were to be taken for a prompt solution of the dispute and the conclusion of a reasonable treaty." At first the treaty flagged, owing to the obstinacy of one of the Commissioners from the State of Maine; but the American Cabinet showed a singular disposition not to insist on a more favourable solution of the difficulty than that suggested by the King of the Netherland's proposition, which taken with their continual declarations of the justice of their full claim to the whole of the disputed territory and their previous violence on the subject, might have roused a suspicion on the part of a practised diplomatist or of such a man as Lord Palmerston that there was something in the background which led to this strange change of tone. But Lord Ashburton, honest and conciliatory himself, was not alive to such suspicions, and his chief at home, Lord Aberdeen, was too desirous of settling a matter on which the Whigs had failed to effect anything to raise such a point. Accordingly, on the 9th of August, 1842, a treaty was signed which Mr. Grattan pronounces to be more favourable to England than the award of the King of the Netherlands, not only strategically but also by 700,000 acres. By it the disputed territory was thus divided:—To the United States were assigned 3,413,000 acres; to Great Britain, 3,327,000, there being thus a balance of 76,000 in favour of the United States. The treaty was denounced both in England and America, in the former country by Lord Palmerston, but the Consevative majority of the Minister, supported in this instance by the mercantile community, proved too strong for the Whig statesmen. Almost immediately after the signature of the treaty, however, it transpired that the American Cabinet had in their possession during the whole time of the negotiation a copy of the map made by Franklin at the time of the treaty of 1783, in which the boundary line was distinctly marked, and agreed entirely with the English claim; so that by a piece of diplomatic chicanery England had been cheated out of 3,413,000 acres. It is right to add that two eminent men of the United States at least expressed great indignation when they heard of this deceit on the part of their Government—Mr. Justice Story and Dr. Channing.

Lord Ashburton died on the 13th May, 1848, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Bingham Baring, who had sat in Parliament for some years on Liberal-Conservative principles, being a supporter of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade policy, of which his cousin, Mr. Thomas Baring, was a strenuous opponent. His public life requires no further notice. He is now succeeded, as above stated, by his next brother, Francis Baring, third Baron Ashburton, whose son, Alexander Hugh Baring, succeeded his father in the representation of Thetford. A legal question arose just before the birth of this latter gentleman, whether, being born in France, he could be the rightful heir according to the English law, his father having been born at Philadelphia, his mother at Paris, and his grandmother at Philadelphia. The point was referred to eminent English counsel, who decided that his rights would not be affected by his birth in France, and so there was no occasion to avail themselves of the offer of the English Ambassador, Lord Granville, to have the birth take place within the precincts of the English Embassy. The older branch of the Barings, meanwhile had acquired some political position in the ranks of the Whig party. Sir Francis Thornhill Bairing, third Baronet, eldest son of Sir Thomas Baring and elder brother of the present head of the commercial firm, born in April, 1796, who has just announced his intention of retiring from public life, has been for many years one of the leaders of the Whig party in the House of Commons. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's Ministry, and subsequently first Lord of the Admiralty on the return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and has long been member of Parliament for Portsmouth. Whatever may be thought of him as a financier this ability is undoubted, and his political position has always been a highly respectable one, both within and without the House. He has been twice married, and his eldest son, Thomas George Baring, has filled some subordinate posts in Whig Ministries, and is a member of Parliament. The family retain, like the Bentincks, the trace of their Dutch blood,—a steadiness and coolness of judgment which fits them well for their position as among the foremost representatives of the new commercial aristocracy. Their chief is, we suppose, Lord Overstone one of the wealthiest subjects in the world—his fortune is estimated at five millions—but among them none have had so long a term of influence and respect as the House of Baring.

RIFLED ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(*From Edinburgh Review.*)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" June 1.)

Before passing to the subject of heavy artillery it may not be amiss to put the reader on his guard against the erroneous impression sometimes produced by stating an enormous weight of projectile, as if it were the true expression of the power of a gun. When all guns threw spherical cast-iron shot, the weight of the ball served to denote the calibre of the piece—that is to say, the diameter of the internal cylinder, which, in the then state of the science, determined almost all the conditions of the gun—for the calibre being known, the charge of powder, the initial velocity, the penetration, &c. followed as a matter of course, by certain rules all fixed by the weight of the ball. But with rifled artillery and ogivo-cylindrical projectiles, the case is altered: for these projectiles may be extended in length to almost any amount and the consequence is that the weight of the projectile is no longer any test of the power of the gun, nor does it even express approximatively the dimension of the bore. The French, as we have previously remarked, have retained the designation formerly applied by them to cannon throwing spherical shot (reckoning kilogrammes for pounds), and they avoid giving to their projectiles more than twice the length of their diameter; the length of the Armstrong shell is 2·25 diameters. In every instance the French gun with an equal bore throws a lighter shot, because the English projectiles are generally longer than the French. This distinction is more strongly marked in Mr. Whitworth's guns, because he fires projectiles still more elongated; and still more apparent in the American guns, which surpass all others—at least in the length of their shot. The nominal weight of the projectile is the refore no longer a correct indication of the size of the gun.

In order to illustrate these differences we have endeavoured to bring within the limits of the following Table a comparison of the Rifled guns now existing in the services of the two countries, as far as it can be made.

RIFLED GUNS IN THE FRENCH SERVICE.

Gun	Weight	Charge	Weight of projectile in English pounds	Diameter of bore in millimetres and in.	
	kilogram. (tons)	grammes	lbs.	millim. in.	
kilogram. 100 (tons)	4 month.	4 field	8·82	86·5=3·41	121·3=4·780
	333 (tons)	550 (19 oz.)	8·82	86·5=3·41	132·5=5·0
	610 (tons)	1,000 (2 lb. 3 oz.)	35·35		1617=63·1
12 reserve		2,500 (5 lb. 2 oz.)	32·8		194 =7·81
24	30	3,500 up to 7,500	68 hollow 99 solid		
	50	9,500	113 (charged with 77·2 lbs. of powder).		
	2,000 (2 tons)				

ARMSTRONG GUNS IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE.

Gun	Weight	Charge	Diameter of bore in millimetres and inches	
	cwt.	lbs. oz.	in millim.	
pounder 6	3	0 12	25 = 64	
9	6	0 18	3 = 76	
12	8	0 24	3 = 76	
20	{16 long 12 short}	{2 8}	3·75 = 95	
40	70	5 0	5·075 = 121	
70	61	10 0	6·4 = 162	
100	77	12 0	7 = 178	
110 heavy	81	12 0	7 = 178	

Thus, setting apart on each side the light mountain-gun, the British army has two classes of field artillery—ten batteries of 9 pounders (R. H. A.) and twenty-four batteries of 12-pounders. The French rely on the 4-inch field-gun as their principal weapon. As compared with our 9-pounder, it weighs 70lbs. more; the charge is rather larger in the French gun; the weight of the projectile rather less; but the bore is no less than ten millimetres larger in the French gun than in the Armstrong. If the French 4-gun be compared with our 12-pounder, it is nearly 200 lbs. lighter, the English charge is one-fifth larger, the English projectile is one-fourth heavier, but the French bore is still ten millimetres larger than the weightier British gun. So again in the Armstrong 20-pounder and the Armstrong 40-pounder, which come nearest to the French 12-kilo. and 24-kilo. guns respectively the French charges are only used in besieging or defending fortified works, for coast defence, or on board ship. In these terms the problem becomes more clear; but when the various purposes of heavy ordnance are defined, they at once imply that the guns used for these purposes respectively ought to have very different qualifications. Thus a siege gun does not require that extreme range, nor that extraordinary power of penetration which is frequently regarded as the great test of artillery practice. It is never the interest of the besieger to break ground at a great distance from the place besieged, but on the contrary to get as near to it as possible, since he has to make good the whole of the intervening ground by covered approaches. Again, as the obstacle to be breached by the fire of his guns generally consists of stone, brickwork, or earth, a very high initial velocity is not the first object to be attained by his projectiles. The destructive effect of these projectiles, all of which we assume to be hollow shot, will be determined by the amount of the bursting charge of powder with which they are loaded, and which they introduced within the walls where they are to explode with the force of a mine. This consideration is of far higher importance in siege guns than their mere power of penetration. It is also of extreme importance that a siege train should be capable of transport without much difficulty over a difficult country. It was easy enough to send our heavy breaching guns to Balaclava: the difficulty lay between Balaclava and Sebastopol, and at length a railroad was constructed to bring up the *material* of the siege guns, the combined 60-pounders for the defence of works, are stationary, and may therefore be of any weight, and they ought to be of the largest calibre to destroy the works of the enemy, to silence his batteries by heavier fire, and to throw masses of canister and grape in the event of an assault on our guns. Hence the coast and port defences require the greatest possible range, for the best service they can render is to keep off the enemy as far as possible from the shore. It should be borne in mind that in most cases, guns mounted for coast defence would be outnumbered by a powerful enemy, who can concentrate his marine artillery on any given point. The heavy land gun has more room, more facility of manœuvre, more steadiness of platform, more certainty of aim, and except when opposed to iron-clad ships, more safety from attack, than can be obtained at sea; but on the other hand, the ships have the advantage of numbers, and seen at a distance, they are small objects, moving at a rate of eight or ten yards a second, and therefore very difficult to hit. This was shown at Odessa and still more at Sweaborg, where the English and French gunboats burnt the arsenals, but being themselves kept all the time in gentle motion they suffered no damage though they were mere wooden vessels. A coast gun ought therefore to carry as far as possible, in order to extend the zone of protection from the shore, and to have the greatest precision of fire to counterbalance the superior advantage ships have in firing at a stationary object.

In marine artillery, if it had not been for the invention of iron-plating, we should probably ere long have witnessed a diminution in the heavy armament-of-line-of-battle ships and frigates; and for this reason: guns of a lighter description, rifled, and throwing hollow projectile: loaded with large bursting charges, would be found to be far more destructive to wooden ships, than the old 32-pounders and 68-pounders with their solid shot. The broadside of a man of war would no longer be reckoned by the weight of metal to be thrown from its guns, but by the number of these destructive and incendiary shells, almost without reference to their size and weight. In engagements with land forts guns of heavy metal would, of course, retain their advantage: but at sea, ships against ships, it is probable that 5 or 6-inch shells would pierce or destroy wooden vessels with as much activity as the heaviest shot that could be fired. Hence the nuuber of guns might be augmented, and they would be handled with greater ease and rapidity; or the number of men serving the guns might be diminished, which is an advantage in another form. These considerations may still be of some value if applied to vessels serving in the remoter parts of the globe, unvisited by iron-clad ships of war: but very different qualifications are needed in the artillery of vessels navigating the seas of Europe, and exposed to encounter the most formidable resistance ever known by the waves. Iron plates of adequate thickness and good quality are the most effectual defence invented by man, for no sooner were they introduced, than they paralysed the whole artillery of the world, and defied all the projectiles, shot or shell, then in use among the most warlike nations. Four or five years ago, iron plates of 4½ inches' thickness were still impenetrable to attack. This is no longer the case. A fierce contest has sprung up between the art of attack and the art of defence, with alternate and almost equal advantage to the one and to the other. The result is still unattained though we have very little doubt that whatever may be the strength of those iron castles, our modern men of war, somebody will at last invent a gun capable of destroying them. The 4½ inch plates have already been pierced—whereupon Mr. Reed promises us 6 inch plates for his 'Pallas' and his 'Bellerophon:' and we have even heard of proposals seriously entertained for carrying the plates to a greater thickness. But the truth is that although the plates of 4½ in. on the targets have been pierced both in England and in France, it has been by guns of an exceptional character, resembling scientific engines more than military weapons, incapable of rapid firing, and utterly foreign to the general exigencies of naval warfare. The effect of the introduction of such guns into the navy is, of course, enormously to reduce the number of them. Thus the 'Royal Sovereign,' a 121-gun ship, will only carry six 300-pounders, and even then will hardly be a sea-going vessel. At this moment, the possibility of penetrating iron plates appears to us to have attracted a greater degree of attention than it really deserves, as a test of the general efficiency of guns, if other considerations are sacrificed to this object. For practical purposes in war, and especially naval warfare, we believe the enormous weights which are now under trial at Shoeburyness and elsewhere are of very little value. They take us back four centuries to the first discharge of Mons Meg, loaded 'with 'a peck of powder and a granite ball as heavy as a Galloway 'cow.'

The experiments in artillery tried by the Americans in the course of the present war, and especially at the siege of Charleston, may serve—if they have no other result—to show how fallacious are their theories, based on huge projectiles, thrown at low velocities. The Americans appear to have a natural predilection for what ever is big, and they have applied themselves to the production of huge guns, made on every variety of pattern, with very little scientific uniformity or precision. If we are correctly informed, none of these guns have shown that durability which is essential to permanent service, nor have their effects corresponded to the cost and labour bestowed on them. For more than eight months the Federal forces have been besieging Fort Sumter, a mere battery rather than a fort, constructed more than sixty years ago to cover the harbour of Charleston, at a time when not only rifled guns, but steam vessels were unknown. The work is however, on an islet, and is now supported by other works on neighbouring islets or on the mainland. To attack this fort, whose very name awakens the fiercest passions of the Unionists, considerable bodies of troops have been engaged under General Gilmore, supported by a whole squadron of iron-clads. Yet after 267 days or more of almost incessant fire or attack, Fort Sumter is still held by its valiant garrison, whose chief duty is to raise again the Confederate standard, which is continually shot down. The only effect of the huge projectiles or bolts hurled at the place is said to be to have improved its defences by throwing up a mountain of earth and iron about it. The following paragraph in the 'Richmond Enquirer' of November 11, 1863, gives a picture of these operations:—

'Since the bombardment commenced on the 10th of August up to Thursday last, 15,583 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,302 struck; 27 of the garrison have been killed and 69 wounded; the flag has been shot away 34 times, the average weight of shot being 200 lbs. the weight of iron 1,106,990 lbs. or 115,439 lbs. to each man killed, and 30,307 lbs., for each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 lbs. we have 8,699 lbs. to each man killed, and 2,434 lbs. to each casualty. Sumter in ruins laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her batted walls. Charleston has a valuable iron mine in the fort.'

If the same consumption has gone on from November to the present time, we had rather not calculate what it amounts to. But these facts appear to us to demonstrate that these cannons, which are called 220 and 440-pounders, are much better adapted to impose on unprofessional men and newspaper correspondents than to take Fort Sumter. Indeed, it is wonderful that these guns can have been brought to bear at all, if it be true, as has been stated by a New York paper, that according to General Gilmore's own report, 2,000 men working for several nights were needed to arm this monster battery. Yet after all this cost and labour, these enormous guns have the capital defect of giving way after 40 or 50 rounds. It was stated at Boston the other day, as an extraordinary thing, that one of them only burst at the 78th round. But allowing as much as 100 rounds per gun, it would seem that in 80 days the bombardment of Fort Sumter must have used up more than 150 monster guns. So long as the American artilleriats are carrying on their experiments on this colossal scale, without any adequate result, we may safely conclude that they are not yet on the right track.

This country has happily not been called upon by the sudden emergencies of a terrific war to make its experiments in the presence of an enemy, and our trials have been confined to the pacific ranges of Plumstead marshes and Shoeburyness. But putting out of account, for the present, the purely experimental guns which have been constructed for the purpose of smashing or piercing iron targets, and are not yet accepted by the service, we proceed to inquire whether England is really possessed at this moment of heavy rifled ordnance completely adapted to all the purposes of war. We also put aside the various heavy guns of private makers, whose merits are still *subjudice*, and will probably shortly be brought to the test of farther experimen. Speaking only of guns made and adopted by the Government, we are told to put our faith in the 100 or 110-pounder of Sir William Armstrong, as the chief arm to supersede the 32-pounder and the 68-pounder which had been, and, indeed, still are the principal defence of our ports and the principal weapon of our ships. Sir William Armstrong concealed and exaggerated nothing in his statement to the Committee of 1863:—

'All Europe was, at that time (1859), adopting rifled ordnance, and the greatest anxiety and uneasiness prevailed at the War Office on account of the want of similar arms in our own service. The threatening aspects of the continent required that large rifled guns should be procured for naval and siege purposes. I was therefore called upon to produce 40-pounders and 70-pounders, on the condition that I was *to have an opportunity of testing the patterns by previous trials*, though I had stated in my original report that I apprehended that the application of breech loading to large guns would involve an application of parts which would be inconveniently heavy to handle.' (Q. 3163.) And in another place:—

'3549. Can you state upon what series of experiments that gun (the 110-pounder) was approved?—*None at all*; there was such an extensive pressure for rifle guns at that time, there was no time for experiments; and it was one of the great difficulties which I had to contend with, that I was obliged to produce the guns under those conditions.

'3550. Were 675 110-pounder guns, costing between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* to the country, adopted without any series of experiments being made?—No, certainly not; but it was some time before the first gun was ready, and people were in course of construction before we could test one.

And again (Q. 3263.):—

'I was at first in hopes that the same material which had been used and found to be sufficient for the 40-pounder, would be found equally suitable for the 100-pounder; but that turns out not to be the case. The vent-piece for the 100 pounder continues still to be a difficulty. I trust that it will be overcome, but up to the present time we have not obtained a vent-piece that can be relied upon for the 100-pounder gun.'

When the Duke of Somerset was asked his opinion of the Armstrong 100-pounder as a naval gun, he replied that he did not think it entirely satisfactory; that when the Admiralty tried it themselves it did not come up to its reputation; that for naval purposes, at 200 yards, it certainly had not the greatest power; and that our old 68-pounder is a more powerful gun than the 100-pound Armstrong (Q. 5102). And the Committee itself in its Report, stated, upon a review of all the evidence, that 'the old 68-pounder is therefore the 'most effective gun in the service against iron plates.' This is of course equivalent to an avowal that for the chief purposes of naval warfare the British rifled ordnance, now in the service, has added nothing to what our artillery was before. The evidence of the naval officers is, we fear, must be said, conclusive on the subject. Captain Scott, Captain Wainwright, Captain Jerningham, Captain Ewart, all give very ample reasons for not desiring the introduction of these guns in ships—they complain of the danger of the vent-piece, even with charges of 12 pounds of slow powder, of inaccuracy of aim, of excessive smoke, of fouling; and, in short, all the inconveniences which exist to a certain extent in the principle of the Armstrong gun, become infinitely more prominent in heavy ordnance than in field-pieces. It is due to Sir W. Armstrong to add that he was himself so conscious of these defects, that as early as 1859 he applied himself to make a muzzle-loading rifle cannon on what he terms the '*shunt* principle,' and these experiments have been prosecuted with considerable success. In the 'shunt' gun, the projectile is introduced into the piece on ribs or buttons, like the projectiles of the French artillery; but with this peculiarity, that the projectile enters by one set of grooves and comes out by another set. The 'shunt' gun in all respects the very opposite of Armstrong's breech-loader.

In all the guns manufactured by Sir W. Armstrong, he adheres, however, to the coil system of construction; that is to say, the gun is built up of drums of hot metal superposed one over the other: the drums are formed by coiling bars of iron round a cylinder and welding the whole together by the steam hammer. This, in point of manufacture, is Sir W. Armstrong's chief invention. But it has not escaped attack. For example, Captain Scott, R. N., stated in his evidence:—

'Q. 4392. I have been enabled to see a great many of these failures, and I know of a very large number besides.

'Q. 4393. Are they failures after the guns were finished for the service, or failures in the course of manufacture?—Both.

'Q. 4394. Do you attribute those failures to the inner tubes being made of coiled iron?—I attribute them to the construction of the gun, which I consider faulty.

'Q. 4395. And do you attribute them to the inner tubes being made of coils?—That would increase the liability of the gun to fail.

'Q. 4396. Has it been proved that the guns have failed in consequence of the inner tubes being made of coiled iron?—I have proved it myself.

The practical test of that is, that they are now beginning to make the internal part of steel. If they had been satisfactory when made of coiled iron they would not, of course, have begun to make them of steel.' (*Report of* 1863, p. 212.)

Whatever be the strength and precision of the welding of the coils under the steam hammer, the pressure applied to the internal surface of the gun at the moment of explosion is so intense, that it is to be feared it will gradually impair the coils whatever be their thickness.* Sir W. Armstrong is himself, we believe, favourable to the idea of a core or internal cylinder of mild steel; and we have recently seen at Woolwich guns manufactured on this principle, the internal steel cylinder being 3½ inches thick. The English constructors of guns hold, that as the tension on the gun, caused by the explosion, decreases in a rapid proportion from the interior to the exterior of the gun, if the greatest power of resistance be inside, it matters little what is the strength of the external coils used, they may therefore be made of the weaker metal. The English therefore contend, that the French practice of hooping iron guns with external steel bands does not augment their strength: to which the French reply, that having tried this plan to a great extent, they are very well satisfied with it. The consequence is that the French navy is now chiefly armed with rifled guns of this pattern, whilst our ships of war, and even our iron-clads, are still armed for the most part with the old smooth-bore 68-pounders. Captain Blakely in his evidence (which must, however, be received as that of a disappointed competitor) said:—

'The result of this strange hallucination seems to have been that we have spent millions on the construction of a navy which is fit only to compete with English ordnance, but which would be totally defenceless against the more powerful guns produced in foreign countries.

'Q. 4610. Do I understand you to say that there are other guns in use in foreign countries, which at 1,000 yards would pierce "the Warrior?"—In August 1861, at Gavre in France, a 6½-inch gun, with 27 lbs. of powder, threw a 99 lb. bolt through a target representing "the Warrior" at 1,093 yards: that was a rifled gun.' (*Report of* 1863.)

This is, in truth, the most material part of the whole question; for although it is interesting to know what effect our guns might produce on the ships of another Power, it is still more interesting to know what effect the guns of another Power might produce on our ships. That French gun of iron (6,160,990 lbs.—or 115,439 lbs. to each man killed, and 30,307 lbs., for each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 lbs. we have 8,699 lbs. to each man killed, and 2,434 lbs. to each casualty. Sumter in ruins laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her batted walls. Charleston has a valuable iron mine in the fort.'

If the same consumption has gone on from November to the present time, we had rather not calculate what it amounts to. But these facts appear to us to demonstrate that these cannons, which are called 220 and 440-pounders, are much better adapted to impose on unprofessional men and newspaper correspondents than to take Fort Sumter. Indeed, it is wonderful that these guns can have been brought to bear at all, if it be true, as has been stated by a New York paper, that according to General Gilmore's own report, 2,000 men working for several nights were needed to arm this monster battery. Yet after all this cost and labour, these enormous guns have the capital defect of giving way after 40 or 50 rounds. It was stated at Boston the other day, as an extraordinary thing, that one of them only burst at the 78th round. But allowing as much as 100 rounds per gun, it would seem that in 80 days the bombardment of Fort Sumter must have used up more than 150 monster guns. So long as the American artilleriats are carrying on their experiments on this colossal scale, without any adequate result, we may safely conclude that they are not yet on the right track.

This country has happily not been called upon by the sudden emergencies of a terrific war to make its experiments in the presence of an enemy, and our trials have been confined to the pacific ranges of Plumstead marshes and Shoeburyness. But putting out of account, for the present, the purely experimental guns which have been constructed for the purpose of smashing or piercing iron targets, and are not yet accepted by the service, we proceed to inquire whether England is really possessed at this moment of heavy rifled ordnance completely adapted to all the purposes of war. We also put aside the various heavy guns of private makers, whose merits are still *subjudice*, and will probably shortly be brought to the test of farther experimen. Speaking only of guns made and adopted by the Government, we are told to put our faith in the 100 or 110-pounder of Sir William Armstrong, as the chief arm to supersede the 32-pounder and the 68-pounder which had been, and, indeed, still are the principal defence of our ports and the principal weapon of our ships. Sir William Armstrong concealed and exaggerated nothing in his statement to the Committee of 1863:—

'All Europe was, at that time (1859), adopting rifled ordnance, and the greatest anxiety and uneasiness prevailed at the War Office on account of the want of similar arms in our

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
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Bankers.
London.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
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Manchester.....Do. do.
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
Three " "	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two " "	2s.	0¾d. do.
One " "	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....	2s.	0¾. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on the Head Office, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight, (not under £250) at 2s.		1d. per Rupee
4	Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3	Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2	Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1	Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of, Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	2s.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11½d. "
On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..	1s.	11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Australia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account to or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3,
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) Reserve Fund. Francs 9,292,500 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London ; General Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited) ; and Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee	
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. "
Sight		1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-62 cts.		"
3 Do.	Do.	2-56 " "
Sight.....		2-59 " "

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.		
6	Ditto 4	do.
12	Ditto 5	do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 33rd May 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
Hon. Arthur J. L. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
H. Forman, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	2s.	0d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts.....	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3 "
" 6 " ...	5 "
" 12 " ...	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Accounts Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Advances.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lacks of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
P. Gray, Esq.	Kamsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq. ; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" " 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £20, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturdays... ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital : £1,000,000.

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Edward Heath, Esq.....Liverpool.

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Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq.,.....London.

Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.....Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.....Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.....Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.....Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.....Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.....Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.....Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq .....London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.....London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.....London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.....London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .....Liverpool.

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A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 4 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 15
Ditto ditto blue enamel cross set 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 25
Ditto ditto smaller 16

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Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold 24
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do. round enclosed backs for double use 15
Coral pattern 15
White Cornelian rich gold mounted 20
plain 11
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